

The slide features a light purple background with several stylized virus icons. These icons are dark purple circles with numerous small dots radiating from them, resembling coronaviruses. They are positioned in the corners and along the edges of the slide. The main title is centered in a large, bold, dark blue font.

# HOST ORDER EFFECT ON VIRUS SEGMENTATION

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# WHY STUDY THIS?

- Segmented viruses pose a significant risk
- Understanding the role of host order helps us identify patterns that influence susceptibility
  - This research can help with future viral outbreaks

# **HYPOTHESIS AND PREDICTION**



# BACKGROUND

## VIRUS SEGMENTATION

- A viral genome is sometimes split into parts (segmentation)
- Enables virus to respond dynamically to host environments

## WHY HOST ORDER?

- Host order with complex genomes may drive evolution of segmented viral genomes
- E.g. Sialic acid receptors



# MAIN HYPOTHESIS

- Host order is a significant driver of whether mammal species are more likely to be affected by segmented viruses
- Segmented viruses are uniquely equipped to adapt dynamically to the host

Key question: Does host order act as a **primary** determinant of susceptibility?

# PREDICTION

1

## MODEL 1

Other predictors

2

## MODEL 2

Other predictors  
**AND**  
Host order

Model 2 (with host order) will have a **lower AIC!**



# DATA





# DATA DESCRIPTION



- CLOVER database
  - Mammal\_viruses\_Associations
  - HP3\_Virus dataset
- Mammal\_viruses\_Associations
  - Information on mammalian host order and associated viruses
- HP3\_Virus
  - Predictors







# Data Cleaning and Integration



- Virus name standardized
  - Lowercase
  - Underscore
- DNA virus excluded
  - No segmented DNA virus
- Host order
  - Fewer than 40 rows removed
  - Remove NAs





# OTHER PREDICTORS

**1**

**GENOME LENGTH**

**2**

**CYTOPLASMIC  
REPLICATION**

**3**

**ENVELOPE**

**4**

**SINGLE/DOUBLE  
STRAND**

**5**

**ZOO NOTIC**



# WHY LOGISTIC REGRESSION?

Generalized linear model with **BINARY** (Bernoulli, binomial) data:

**PREDICTORS**  $\updownarrow$  **=** **MEAN OF RESPONSE**  $\updownarrow$

vCytoReplicTF	
vGenomeAveLength	
vSSoDS	
IsZoonotic	
vEnvelope	

 $\updownarrow$  **=**

	vSegmentedTF
	FALSE
	FALSE
yla	TRUE
	TRUE
yla	TRUE
yla	TRUE

Eg. a one-unit change in  $X_i$  changes the log-odds of Y (being true) by \_\_\_\_\_

# LOGISTIC REGRESSION

```
```{r}
model = glm(vSegmentedTF ~ vGenomeAveLength*vEnvelope + vSSoDS*IsZoonotic + vCytoReplicTF + vEnvelope,
family = 'binomial', data = df_hostremoved)

summary(model)

model2 = glm(vSegmentedTF ~ HostOrder + vGenomeAveLength*vEnvelope + vSSoDS*IsZoonotic + vCytoReplicTF +
vEnvelope, family = 'binomial', data = df_hostremoved)

summary(model2)
```
```

## Traits **interact**

- Mechanisms not entirely clear:
  - Genome size constraints, coding for envelopes, rapid mutation rates

Must avoid collinearity

Coefficients: (3 not defined because of singularities)



# LOGISTIC REGRESSION RESULTS

```
Call:
glm(formula = vSegmentedTF ~ vGenomeAveLength * vEnvelope + vSSoDS *
    IsZoonotic + vCytoReplicTF + vEnvelope, family = "binomial",
    data = df_hostremoved)
```

Coefficients:

|                            | Estimate   | Std. Error | z value | Pr(> z ) |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|---------|----------|
| (Intercept)                | -2.287e+01 | 1.991e+02  | -0.115  | 0.909    |
| vGenomeAveLength           | 5.069e-04  | 5.337e-04  | 0.950   | 0.342    |
| vEnvelope                  | 2.220e+01  | 3.511e+02  | 0.063   | 0.950    |
| vSSoDS                     | -2.170e+01 | 3.511e+02  | -0.062  | 0.951    |
| IsZoonotic                 | 1.976e+01  | 3.152e+02  | 0.063   | 0.950    |
| vCytoReplicTFTRUE          | 1.819e+01  | 1.988e+02  | 0.092   | 0.927    |
| vGenomeAveLength:vEnvelope | -4.702e-04 | 5.338e-04  | -0.881  | 0.378    |
| vSSoDS:IsZoonotic          | -1.734e+01 | 3.152e+02  | -0.055  | 0.956    |

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 21234.0 on 19600 degrees of freedom  
 Residual deviance: 7027.1 on 19593 degrees of freedom  
 AIC: 7043.1

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 19

Coefficients:

|                            | Estimate   | Std. Error | z value | Pr(> z )     |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|---------|--------------|
| (Intercept)                | -2.390e+01 | 3.147e+02  | -0.076  | 0.9395       |
| HostOrdercarnivora         | 1.789e+00  | 1.194e-01  | 14.977  | < 2e-16 ***  |
| HostOrderchiroptera        | -2.242e+00 | 2.211e-01  | -10.139 | < 2e-16 ***  |
| HostOrderdidelphimorphia   | -2.064e+01 | 4.575e+03  | -0.005  | 0.9964       |
| HostOrderdiprotodontia     | -1.123e+00 | 4.766e-01  | -2.356  | 0.0184 *     |
| HostOrderlagomorpha        | -1.166e+00 | 7.568e-01  | -1.541  | 0.1233       |
| HostOrderperissodactyla    | -8.081e-01 | 1.207e-01  | -6.697  | 2.13e-11 *** |
| HostOrderprimates          | -8.287e-01 | 8.274e-02  | -10.016 | < 2e-16 ***  |
| HostOrderrodentia          | -3.059e+00 | 2.746e-01  | -11.137 | < 2e-16 ***  |
| vGenomeAveLength           | 5.211e-04  | 3.241e-04  | 1.608   | 0.1079       |
| vEnvelope                  | 2.373e+01  | 5.625e+02  | 0.042   | 0.9664       |
| vSSoDS                     | -2.301e+01 | 5.626e+02  | -0.041  | 0.9674       |
| IsZoonotic                 | 2.154e+01  | 4.885e+02  | 0.044   | 0.9648       |
| vCytoReplicTFTRUE          | 1.933e+01  | 3.146e+02  | 0.061   | 0.9510       |
| vGenomeAveLength:vEnvelope | -4.795e-04 | 3.242e-04  | -1.479  | 0.1391       |
| vSSoDS:IsZoonotic          | -1.897e+01 | 4.885e+02  | -0.039  | 0.9690       |

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Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 21234 on 19600 degrees of freedom  
 Residual deviance: 5915 on 19585 degrees of freedom  
 AIC: 5947

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 20

Host orders are sometimes significant!



# CONCLUSION

“Does host order act as a **primary** determinant of susceptibility to segmented viruses?”

“Sometimes!”

Chiroptera (bats), carnivora, primates, rodents, perissodactyla (odd-toed hoofed)

```
Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept)   -2.390e+01  3.147e+02  -0.076   0.9395
HostOrdercarnivora    1.789e+00  1.194e-01  14.977 < 2e-16 ***
HostOrderchiroptera   -2.242e+00  2.211e-01 -10.139 < 2e-16 ***
HostOrderdidelphimorphia -2.064e+01  4.575e+03  -0.005   0.9964
HostOrderdiprodontia   -1.123e+00  4.766e-01  -2.356   0.0184 *
HostOrderlagomorpha   -1.166e+00  7.568e-01  -1.541   0.1233
HostOrderperissodactyla -8.081e-01  1.207e-01  -6.697 2.13e-11 ***
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vGenomeAveLength      5.211e-04  3.241e-04   1.608   0.1079
vEnvelope           2.373e+01  5.625e+02   0.042   0.9664
vSSoDS              -2.301e+01  5.626e+02  -0.041   0.9674
IsZoonotic            2.154e+01  4.885e+02   0.044   0.9648
vCytoReplicTfTRUE      1.933e+01  3.146e+02   0.061   0.9510
vGenomeAveLength:vEnvelope -4.795e-04  3.242e-04  -1.479   0.1391
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Null deviance: 21234 on 19600 degrees of freedom
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```

**Thank you!**



# Questions?

